The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

# AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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## LABOR FACES 1924 WITH RENEWED FAITH, COURAGE AND HOPE

Labor greets 1924 with increased intelligence and consciousness of power.

The workers were never more certain of their position. They do not ask favors; they demand justice.

They have plumbed philanthropy and paternalism to the depths—both are false; both are akin to the autocrat, though he may be less scientific in his method.

The company "union" is the latest offering of the paternalist, who finds it increasingly difficult to pose as a friend of workers while denying them the substance of liberty.

The injunction process is better understood by labor. In greater numbers the workers now know the difference between government by law and government by equity—by an irresponsible judge, who disregards law and issues orders (injunctions) at will.

Labor points to the break-up of party discipline and party idolatry as a vindication of its long fight for political nonpartisanship.

Labor declares that industrial democracy is its manifest destiny. Warring in industry must cease, that an American life, based on order and service, may be developed.

Never has labor been more sure of its ground; never has it had higher aims or more lofty purpose.

As formerly, its activities the past year are in line with its evolutionary characteristics.

As usual, the first of these is organization and collective bargaining. If they are denied the worker is but a voiceless unit in production. He is but an individual cog in industry, without policy, future or hope.

With these and industrial democracy are included education, popular control of financial credit, opposition to judicial usurpation, anti-child labor amendment to federal constitution and other fundamental issues.

The workers will eventually triumph in these causes, as they did in their fight for free public schools, direct legislation, free text-books and other advances that they initiated.

No other movement can approach the labor movement in things secured for the workers and for the people as a whole.

When viewed in its entirety the labor movement towers mountain high over its opponents.

The workers' hope is in organization and education. Then the men and women of labor are a factor in society. Without these, they are serfs—they depend upon the good will of others.

Heads up for 1924!

## VAST PROPAGANDA MACHINE URGES LOWER INCOME TAXES

Washington, Dec. 29.—Congress has adjourned for the holidays after a three-weeks' session without even the consideration of an important bill. The senate has been tied up because of a failure to elect a member of the committee on interstate commerce. Opponents of Senator Cummins, the present chairman, and one of the authors of the transportation act, are demanding that the rate guarantee of this law be repealed. This section provides for a "fair return" on the capital of railroads, and the interstate commerce commission has ruled that 5½ per cent is a fair return.

When congress convenes after the holidays it is evident that the soldiers' bonus and the tax plan, proposed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, will occupy the center of the stage. The Mellon plan provides for cuts in the income tax and opposes the soldiers' bonus. Friends of the soldiers' bonus charge that the plan is really intended to relieve the excessively rich of income taxes. This can not be done if the bonus is passed.

It is clear that no legislative proposal ever had such powerful backers as the Mellon plan. The propaganda has reached the screen and millions of people are daily being given to demand that their national representatives "reduce taxes." The sweep of this propaganda is overwhelming sentiment for the Mellon plan.

Wage workers are assured that money released through the lowering of high income taxes will be put into the expansion of business and thus create more employment. The workers are supposed to forget that the same argument was used two years ago when big business secured a reduction in excess profits, and the income tax rate was cut.

The Wall Street Journal has gone so far in its advocacy of the Mellon plan as to urge its readers to intimidate their congressmen and legislators by "letting them know how many voters in their district pay high income taxes," is the thought that Mr. W. S. J. would convey. This publication also calls upon its readers to let their congressmen and senators know that there are more voters interested in income tax reduction than in the soldiers' bonus.

This line of action is indicative of how big business will attempt to apply the thumbscrews to lawmakers.

## UNIONS LESSEN HOURS, FEDERAL STUDY SHOWS

Washington, Dec. 29.—A study of the 48-hour week by the United States bureau of labor statistics is an answer to any "doubting Thomas" on the value of trade unionism.

During the last few years the eight-hour day has spread so rapidly that there is now scarcely an industry in the land which has not, to a greater or less extent, adopted either the 48 or 44 hour week, it is stated.

"This is particularly true of trades that are thoroughly organized.

"A recent survey of union scales of wages and hours of labor showed that of 500,000 union members, 89 per cent had agreements providing for an eight-hour day, and 98 per cent worked 44 hours or less per week."

## JUDICIAL CONTROL STUDIED BY JURIST

Washington, Dec. 29.—At the request of President Gompers, Jackson H. Ralston has prepared and submitted for the use of the A. F. of L. a revised report upon "Judicial Control Over Legislatures as to Constitutional Questions" on which he brings down to date the whole subject matter. His first report was submitted about five years ago.

The author is attorney for the A. F. of L. He is a publicist and a lawyer of international repute.

In this study the history of judicial control over legislation is gone into from the earliest period. The position of John Marshall, chief justice of the United States supreme court when the nation was but in its second term, is dealt with. It was Marshall's decision in the Marbury case which started the control of legislation by the courts. That decision points out that before Marshall went on the bench he had denied the existence of power to the supreme court to control congress. The gradual growth of this power is shown. Made use of but one such case in the first 50 years of the history of the supreme court. Congress has been overruled 15 times in the last 50 years. The doubtful character of these cases is indicated by the fact that in but two was the court unanimous.

In these cases, it is pointed out, the desires of the people have been set aside by a majority of the court, the supreme court assuming the power, by its own will, to defeat the desires of the representatives of the people.

The report also discusses the supreme court's control over state legislation, the political nature of its acts, the action of state courts under particular circumstances, the action of foreign countries as to review of legislative acts, the manner in which constitutional questions may arise, the limiting of judicial power to unanimity or to a percentage of judges, and an analysis of the various methods of maintaining the judicial power now exercised.

The remedies heretofore proposed are discussed at length and various propositions which have been submitted to congress are noted. The suggested remedies for the evils which the report demonstrates to exist receive careful attention.

## PROFITS OF WITHOUT LIMIT REPORTED IN WALL ST.

New York, Dec. 29.—With the new year the annual story of the international earnings by great industrial formations and combinations of capitalists. Banks are also declaring large dividends, all of which are being quietly referred to in the lingo of the financial district, that the populace may not become too curious and investigate values that are created by workers employed in industries where low wages, long hours and poor conditions are the rule.

Some profits are so large they stagger the imagination. The net gains of Sears-Roebuck mail order house has reached such proportions that the corporation will increase its contribution to its employes savings and profit sharing plan, a scheme whereby the workers will abjure unionism, forget low wages and "take an interest in the business." This corporation has $40,000,000 of preferred stock, at a par value of $100 a share. During the past eight years earnings on this stock totaled $920.46 a share, while the corporation retained $428.35 a share for its surplus account. In other words, during the past eight years for every $100 of Stock the profit in excess of the regular 7 per cent interest has been $1,348.21. Of this amount the stockholders received the 7 per cent interest and as additional $900.00.

Profits has also flown in a golden stream into the coffers of such concerns as the Studebaker automobile corporation, International harvester, American locomotive, Allis-Chalmers, Corn Products, R. J. Reynolds tobacco, Baldwin Locomotive and May department stores.

Profits of the latter concerns for the last eight years was $547.61 for each share of stock having a par value of $100. This is outside the regular 7 per cent interest. In addition there was an undivided profit of $337.92 per share. This group of leading industrial corporations, the smallest profits the past eight years were International Harvester and Allis-Chalmers, though the former profits reached the astounding figure of $148.30 for each share in its surplus account. In other words, during the past eight years for every $100 of Stock the profit in excess of the regular 7 per cent interest has been $1,348.21. Of this amount the stockholders received the 7 per cent interest and as additional $900.00.

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This is indicative of profits enjoyed in select industrial and banking circles which are controlled by those who insist that ex excess profits tax "scares capital and deadens initiative."

## RAIL STRIKE ENDED; WORKERS "FRAMED"

Harrison, Ark., Dec. 29.—The Missouri & North Arkansas railroad strike, which started in February, 1921, has been officially declared off. Two strikers have been released from the state penitentiary, and nearly two score indictments have been quashed.

The agreement was reached between Frank Mullholland, attorney for the shop men, and Prosecuting Attorney Greenhaw and Circuit Judge Shinn.

The strike was marked by a series of disorders and exhibitions of mob government with no move on the part of public officials to re-establish the state's authority. One of the strikers, Edward C. Gregor, was thrown off a railroad bridge with a rope around his neck. His terrified widow was forced to leave the county. Many strikers were also forced to leave. Some of them were fortunate to sell their homes.

Verlen Orr and Luther Wise, two strikers, were convicted charged with bridge burning and sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary. They were told that they would have been lynched if they did not plead guilty. In all the long list of disorders charged to the strikers, Orr and Wise were the only ones convicted.

The relations between the mob and certain railroad officials were but partially concealed during the reign of terror, but no objections were raised by the latter.

A legislative committee investigated the lynching of Gregor, but was unable to run down the guilty ones.

The strikers ask if Judge Shinn would recommend the release of Orr and Wise if Governor McRae would release them if they were guilty of burning bridges.

While the strike has been declared off and the men are returning to work, the outrages against them are remembered, and Governor McRae is liable to hear echoes of them in his campaign for re-election.

## PENNSY VIOLATES LAW; R. R. CLERKS LOSE CASE

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—Federal Judge Dickinson has dismissed the plea of organized railway clerks that the Pennsylvania railroad be commanded to obey that portion of the transportation act which provides that railroad employes have the right to select representatives who shall negotiate with employers.

The railroad company refused to deal with representatives of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Those workers insist that the law gives them the right to choose their own representatives. The railroad labor board has taken this position, also, and ruled last June that the railroad company has no more right to take this position than the clerks would have to dictate to stockholders of the road who they should chose for their board of directors.

It would appear that in the present case the court seemed to have in mind that the clerks were appealing for the enforcement of a ruling by the railroad labor board, rather than the enforcement of law.

"The labor board has passed upon this," the Judge Dickinson, "and, if the analogue is helpful, there has been an appeal taken to another tribunal—the court of public opinion. That which concerns us is that an appeal to this court is not the legal right of either party."

The court repeatedly emphasized that the labor board has no power to enforce its findings. The point that labor made when big business and its allies were shouting during the shop crafts strike that the workers were "defying government."

Judge Dickinson, however, ignored the plain mandate of the transportation act that railroads must recognize representatives of employes. This is a labor board decision. It is the law of the land. It is being violated with impunity by the Pennsylvania railroad.

## AMERICAN WORKERS CAN GUARD FREEDOM

Washington, Dec. 29.—President Gompers has appealed to workers engaged in transport work at border places to assist the United States government in the detection of gun running and smuggling of unlawful supplies to the forces in Mexico that are in rebellion against that regular government.

"Our trade unionists are not officers of the law, nor do we wish to be," said President Gompers, "but they handle goods in shipment and may come by information that will to the cause of democracy in Mexico—information of violation of international law and of our treaty of friendship and illegal support of rebellion. What I ask is that they help in bringing truth to light.

"We shall place in the hands of the proper government officials all information received and we do not want information for any other purpose.

"The avowed purpose of the rebel de la Huerta, tool of reaction, is to crush the Mexican labor movement, to enforce compulsory labor by denying the right of workers to have free employment, to give back the public land to great concessionaries, to set Mexico back a decade or more into darkness.

"The government of President Obregon is a government of law, having its authority in the freely given suffrage of the people. It has won the confidence and recognition of our American government. The de la Huerta rebellion would destroy all that has been achieved. The action of the de la Huerta rebellion in shooting trade union presidents as their first act in practically every city of importance in which they have operated is an unimpeachable indication of the character and purpose of that despicable movement."

## PROFITS COME EASY; "INSIDERS" DEAL CARDS

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—It is estimated that this year's profits of the Baldwin locomotive works will total $9,500,000.

According to a recent decision by the interstate commerce commission, this concern has had a free hand in setting prices for locomotives that must be paid for by the public.

The commerce commission reported that the nation will be compelled to repaired 200 Pennsylvania railroad locomotives and received over $3,000,000 for its work. The company, it is charged might have been done for in the Pennsylvania shops "within a reasonable time by an adjustment and coordination of effort and reasonable added exertion." The commission found that in addition to this the company was paid twice for work done.

At the time the company was repaired it had a contract with the railroads and their allies were conducting a campaign against the shopmen's national agreement, which was blamed for excessive costs. In the decision by the commerce commission, it was stated by Commissioner Eastman that the same repairs in the Pennsylvania shops, under the national agreement, would cost $8,963 per locomotive, as compared with $25,799 under the Baldwin cost plus contract. This contract is the basis for the company to charge on an average $15,000 for each of the 200 locomotives in excess of what the railroad could do the work for.

These are some of the conditions that make it possible for the Baldwin concern to have a clear profit of $9,500,000 in one year.

## NO TAX REDUCTION FOR PROFITEERS

Washington, Dec. 29.—No income tax reduction for the millionaire and profiteer, Senator Simmond declares, challenge in discussing proposed income tax reductions.

The lawmaker said he used the term "millionaire" not in an opprobrious sense, but for the purpose of characterization. This is Senator Simmons' reason for favoring no tax reduction for the wealthy classes:

"So long as profiteering is going on in this country, as it is now going on continuously, so long as the people are demanding this reduction are making enormous fortunes out of the necessities of this country, piling up year by year that are incredible, with their enormous dividends, all as a result of profiteering upon the people, keeping the prices of products up to the war standard, mercilessly preying upon the poor people of the country, upon the farmer—preying upon this great class whose earning capacity has been dissipated; preying upon the laborer, upon the clerk, upon the man trying to live upon his salary and upon the professions his income; preying upon them by the imposition of prices that in some instances are many times in excess of the cost of production, that are unjustified and unwarranted, more unjustified and unwarranted than they were in war time—so long as that is going on in this country, Mr. President, I am utterly opposed to reducing those receiving the higher incomes from a heavy burden in connection with the payment of the expenses of the government."

## MEXICAN GUN RUNNERS OPPOSED BY GOVERNOR

Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 29.—In a proclamation issued by Governor Hunt, that official recommends to business men of this state that they decline to accept orders for arms and munitions, and to aid those who are fomenting civil strife in Mexico.

The governor declares that "there is reason to believe that arms, ammunition and munitions of war are being purchased in Arizona for use in Mexico."

"While our people have the legal and moral right to trade in any commodity with whoever solicits it," said the governor, "yet, under the existing circumstances, I am sure that the people of Arizona can best serve the people of Mexico, the people of the world and themselves by refusing to trade, by refusing to traffic in munitions of war."

The chief executive calls upon all peace officers "to rigorously enforce all existing laws with respect to the possession of arms and munitions." These officers are also called upon to immediately arrest and detain for investigation any alien who has entered the state in defiance of the immigration laws.

"During the past few years, under the administration of President Obregon," the proclamation states, "Mexico has been on a peaceful basis, her government has been recognized by the nations of the world, her business has revived, the country has begun to enjoy the peace it so richly deserves, the fruits of peace, when a candidate for the presidency of Mexico has arisen in opposition to the civil warfare in an effort to overthrow the present government.

"The people of Arizona, while maintaining a strict neutrality in the affairs of the Mexican government, yet cannot view with favor any effort to overthrow the government to maintain peace in order that her people may live in safety."

## GOVERNMENT BY JUDGE ENFORCED IN ARIZONA

Miami, Ariz., Dec. 29.—The superior court of this county has fined the Daily Silver Belt $800 and the editor $200 for daring to comment on the court's acts of usurpation this spring. At that time the court attempted, by injunction process, to compel the newly elected city officials of the town of Miami to strike from the Democratic ticket the names of certain Democratic candidates who had been regularly elected in the primary. The Daily Silver Belt made a vigorous attack on this attempt at government by an individual for government by law.

The Arizona Labor Journal declares that respect for courts can not be maintained by such acts.

"Respect for the courts of our land must be a holy sentiment embodied in the hearts and minds of our people, founded on the belief that they are instruments of exact justice," continues this labor paper. "When a judge loses sight of law and exercises the power of injunction in an attempt to supervise the government of one of the units of the state, he is on dangerous ground. Instead of promoting respect for the judiciary, he destroys it in the public mind.

"The people of this country are growing weary of the attempt of judges to set themselves up as superior beings when we know that they have feet of clay."

## TEACHERS RESENT TEST BY DOCTORS

New York, Dec. 29.—The 25,000 public school teachers in this city object to the appointment of four physicians who will constitute an examining board for their benefit.

Meleney, head of education say these physicians will remedy prevalent nervousness and throat trouble among teachers. The latter declare that ills of this character can be traced to the city's false economy which is responsible for overwork and improper physical conditions.

"If the purpose of the board of education is merely to save money through the imposition of more stringent regulations, followed by a positive gag upon the system, then we express our emphatic dissent," says the Teachers' union in a public statement.

"If the purpose is to provide additional machinery for disciplining teachers, we insist on being a party to the consideration of measures to be taken. If the board of education is to develop a scientific plan for studying conditions due to illness of teachers, the teachers want to be represented in any investigations to be undertaken."

## EXPOSE ANTI-UNIONISTS

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The state building trades council has issued a pamphlet containing Federal Judge Kerrigan's decision against the so-called "American" plan permit system. A parallel is drawn between the anti-union activities of the "American" planners and their acts which have been declared illegal by a federal court.

The pamphlet shows how the promoters of the "American" plan printed "Declaration of Principles" as a means of extracting funds from the unwary, but afterwards adopted their illegal project for the use of which victors were unwilling parties to the "American" plan conspirators.

## ACCIDENTS INCREASE

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—Accidents, both fatal and non-fatal, are increasing at an alarming rate in the anthracite industry, said Dr. Royal Meeker, head of the state department of labor and industry, is urging citizens to awaken to this holocaust.

"There were 512 fatal accidents in industry in this state in 1922," Dr. Meeker said. "There were 59,284 fatal and non-fatal accidents last year. In 11 months of this year we had 60,269, a percentage increase of 35.51 in 11 months of this year, as compared with 12 months of last year."

## SOUTHERN MINISTER DEFENDS UNIONISM

Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 29.—Textile workers who oppose the anti-union policy of greedy textile manufacturers have a champion in the Rev. G. W. Fink of Mooresville. The clergyman was formerly a member of the Painters' union.

In a recent sermon Mr. Fink declared that even though unions have imperfections, that is no reason why a worker should stand aloof.

"These men should remember," he said, "that there are imperfections in the organization of the family, the church, the municipality, the state and the nation." The clergyman read a "yellow-dog" contract that certain Georgia manufacturers make men and women sign before giving them employment. The contract forbids the workers from joining any labor union while in the employ of that concern. "That is slavery of the worst kind," Mr. Fink asserted, "and any employer who would require the signing of such a contract is much more tyrannical than Pharoah ever was."

## STERN HIGH COURT PUNISHES MOBBERS

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 29.—The Michigan state supreme court gives notice that mobbers violate the law and they will be dealt with accordingly, regardless of their victim's station in life. A woman in Allegan county was awarded $2,000 damages against several men and women who mobbed her during the absence of her husband. The case was appealed to the supreme court, which upheld the award.

"The community took the law into its own hands," said the supreme court. "When called to account they seek, by able and adroit counsel, to besmirch her character and by the pretense of mitigating her damages.

"It is our proud boast that all are equal before the law and we deviate from this we must adopt one measure of damages for the attendant of pink teas and another for the colored woman; one for the society woman and another for the magdalene."

## CLERKS' BANK OPENS

Cincinnati, Dec. 29.—The Brotherhood of Railway Clerks has opened its bank in a new seven-story headquarters building, located in the heart of the city's business district. On the opening-day the bank was visited by 13,000 people, who deposited $341,000. Among the large deposits was one of $50,000, made by the Baltimore & Ohio railroad.

## EDWARD BATES PASSES ON

Utica, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Edward A. Bates, secretary of the New York state Federation of labor, and active figure in the trade union movement, died in this city. He was 68 years of age and was a member of the Typographical union.

### PACKERS PAY DIVIDENDS

Chicago, Dec. 29.—The Cudahy packing company announces a profit the last fiscal year of $2,016,189. Back dividends will be paid.

## STANDARD OIL VALUES JUMP $779,000,000

New York, Dec. 29.—This is a happy new year for upwards of 100,000 shareholders in 16 leading Standard oil companies whose market price has increased 25 per cent over the lowest selling price of 1923.

These increases total $779,473,200. One-half of this gain is represented by increased value in three stocks, Standard oil of New Jersey, Indiana and California, with a total gain of more than $404,000,000.

## GUN MEN IN STRIKE

Portland, Ore., Dec. 29.—Gun men are used against striking electrical workers employed by the Northwestern electric company. The company has refused to arbitrate and organized labor and sympathisers are aroused at the despicable efforts to establish the anti-union shop. The state conciliation board is holding hearings to acquaint the public with the facts.

## WORKERS ARE ENJOINED FROM STATING FACTS

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 29.—In an injunction issued by Judge Porterfield, manufacturers and moving picture operators are enjoined from standing "adjacent to the theater" and informing the public that a "fair" and "yellow-dog" contract that certain Georgia manufacturers make men and women sign before giving them employment. The contract forbids the workers from joining any labor union while in the employ of that concern. "That is slavery of the worst kind," Mr. Fink asserted, "and any employer who would require the signing of such a contract is much more tyrannical than Pharoah ever was."

## Judges Set Aside Government by Law

By VICTOR A. OLANDER,
Secretary, Illinois State Federation of Labor

Whenever a governing official, whatever his capacity, attempts to regulate personal relations, such as those between the worker and employer, or to restrict personal rights on the basis of what he is pleased to call "equity and good conscience" and without authority of any definite law, he is applying the principle of personal government, as distinct from government by law.

"Whether he acts as an originator of such process or simply follows a precedent set by others, he is, nevertheless, reviving and exercising the long-lost power of arbitrary kings to command their subjects and to compel obedience under penalty of summary punishment.

"When the ancient king uttered his commands, whether direct or through his chancellor who became known as "the keeper of the king's conscience," the unfortunate subject found himself compelled to yield humble submission without even the right of appeal to a jury of his fellow citizens.

"Is it not a startling condition when today, in free America, the land of constitutional government, where people may be legally governed only in accord with the laws written law to which they have consented, judges of the courts have usurped the power formerly held by kings, and long since lost even by them, to establish personal government in the place of government by law whenever working people decide to go on strike and a reactionary employer appeals to the court?"

## MANY KILLED IN INDUSTRY

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 29.—There were 192 industrial deaths in November, reports the state labor department. The largest number occurred in the building industry, and transportation ranking second. More than one-third of the 183 victims, whose ages were given, were 50 or over. Only seven were less than 20.

## PENSION BAN REMOVED

Washington, Dec. 29.—Secretary of the Interior Work has removed the ban on widows of war veterans receiving the pension that the veteran drew. Under certain conditions the pension can now be paid to the widow.

## NEW MORE PRODUCT PER MAN

"Right now we have plenty of workers in this country to take care of the legitimate need for unskilled workers. Cheap labor is wanted only by those who are not skilled enough to manufacture at low cost and still pay high wages.

"With the help of labor-saving equipment, skilful manufacturers turn out more product per man employed than they did before the war."

## TEACHERS' MAIN EVENTS NOTED BY CHURCH MEN

Washington, Dec. 29.—The growth of co-operative banking and the A. F. of L.'s statement that industrial democracy is labor's objective were among the most important events of 1923 in the ranks of labor, according to a survey made by the National Catholic welfare council.

"In various ways and to various degrees there is a pulsing and throbbing desire of labor to occupy a more responsible position in industry and in the community," the church men say.

"These events indicate that while labor is no less insistent upon fair wages and a just preamble as these is a reaching out, first, toward soundcer relations between employers and employes, and second toward independent labor accomplishments and the establishment of labor as a recognized factor in the conduct of industry."

### HONOR WAGE ARBITRATORS

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 29.—In appreciation of the services of Judge Harry Dingeman and Judge Edward J. Jeffries in the recent arbitration which settled in a wage increase for street railway employes, those organized workers presented the judges life-sized oil paintings of themselves. W. D. Mahon, president of the international association, made the speech of presentation.

### TEXAS WORKERS GAIN

Port Arthur, Texas, Dec. 29.—Waiterfront workers have gained wages 16 cents an hour and the Carpenters' union has advanced rates 10 per cent.

## ALASKAN FISH PROBE IS URGED IN HOUSE

Washington, Dec. 29.—Publicity of scandalous working conditions in the fish of Alaska industry resulted in a demand for an investigation. The resolution was presented in the house by Delegate Sutherland of the territory of Alaska.

Mr. Sutherland called attention in his motion to grand jury action in Valdez and Ketchikan, Alaska, which had "condemned the practices of the canneries engaged in catching and canning salmon in the territory of Alaska."

Charging that the Alaska fish reserves had been "dishonestly administered," that all investigations made by the probe committee investigate and report relative to "any monopolization or control of the production" of the fishing industry in Alaska.

Working conditions that have been exposed show that much of the fish shipped from Pacific coast cities to the northern territory, as are those afflicted with pellagra, which is one of the products formed when gasoline is burned in an automobile engine.

Four-tenths of 1 per cent of carbon monoxide, that is four parts per 1,000, will kill an ordinary man in one hour, and a higher concentration will prove fatal in a much shorter time, says the bureau.

"It is an ominous practice among motorists on cold days to allow the engine to idle for five or ten minutes before leaving the garage so that he warm up the oil and cooling water. This is an extremely dangerous practice and one that is frequently observed where the driver is found dead at the wheel. If it is desired to warm up the engine, all windows and doors should be opened, or better still, the car should be driven into the open air where the exhaust gases are quickly dissipated."

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## AUTO OWNERS WARNED: MONOXIDE GAS DEADLY

Washington, Dec. 29.—Automobile owners are again warned by the bureau of mines against carbon monoxide. With the coming of winter, the warning comes that it is important to guard against the deadly hazard which may be encountered when automobile engines are started frequently where the driver is found dead at the wheel. If it is desired to warm up the engine, all windows and doors should be opened, or better still, the car should be driven into the open air where the exhaust gases are quickly dissipated.

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Charging that the Alaska fish reserves had been "dishonestly administered," that all investigations made by the probe committee investigate and report relative to "any monopolization or control of the production" of the fishing industry in Alaska.

Working conditions that have been exposed show that much of the fish shipped from Pacific coast cities to the northern territory, as are those afflicted with pellagra, which is one of the products formed when gasoline is burned in an automobile engine.

Four-tenths of 1 per cent of carbon monoxide, that is four parts per 1,000, will kill an ordinary man in one hour, and a higher concentration will prove fatal in a much shorter time, says the bureau.

"It is an ominous practice among motorists on cold days to allow the engine to idle for five or ten minutes before leaving the garage so that he warm up the oil and cooling water. This is an extremely dangerous practice and one that is frequently observed where the driver is found dead at the wheel. If it is desired to warm up the engine, all windows and doors should be opened, or better still, the car should be driven into the open air where the exhaust gases are quickly dissipated.